REGISTER No. 58—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,040.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a consider able time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	„	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

TWO RUPEES.

Money Orders and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3422	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., app y to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	200	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL.....50

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 80

For Passage, &c. apply to

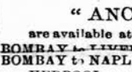
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.



THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February 16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2 650	474	„ 30
INDIA	2 289	500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Cours, HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,

CORNER CRUICKSHANK AND MARKET ROADS.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PATRONS PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.

All acknowledge that it is by far the SUPERIOR ENTERTAINMENT of its class that they have ever witnessed in any part of the World.

EVERY EVENING COMMENCE NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 sharp.

THIS WEDNESDAY FIRST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Box Office at the Circus open daily from 10 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. for the sale of reserve seats.

SECURE YOUR SEATS! SECURE YOUR SEATS!! and avoid the crush at the doors.

There will be competent Ushers in attendance to show all persons to their seats.

There are three entrances to the Circus—the centre one to the Private Boxes and Dress Circle, the other two are for the Stalls, Parquet and Pit.

The public are particularly requested to purchase their tickets at the Box Office as no money will be taken at the doors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs.	40 0
Private Boxes to seat 4	„	20 0
Dress Circle	„	5 0
Stalls	„	3 0
Parquet	„	2 0
Pit	„	1 0

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Special Tram Cars at the close of each Performance.

ALL BILLS will be PAID EVERY MONDAY between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

STEAM TO HAVRE.

THE First Class Steamer ZEAL to sail about 5th February, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For Terms apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER GALATEA,

1,331 TONS, CAPTAIN PEARSON,

WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL ON OR ABOUT 22ND FEB.

THIS popular Steamer, now lying off the Custom House Quay, has Saloon and Cabins on Deck, with excellent and spacious accommodation.

Passage.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1878.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BELLONA, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SIGN D in their BILLS of LADING for inspection, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and be ready to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

No claims whatever will be admitted unless passed by the captain before he leaves Bombay.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the s. s. Bellona.

Bombay, 29th January 1878.

TO DRESS-MAKERS.

WANTED, for a First Class Madras Establishment, a thoroughly PRACTICAL DRESS-MAKER. She must have good taste and be able to fit to perfection. One that has been accustomed to a London West-End Trade or Parisian establishment preferred. Terms liberal. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of VALUABLE PLANTS belonging to T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who was to take place yesterday, has been POSTPONED till TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING in the Club House THIS AFTERNOON at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 30th January 1878.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1878, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

January 29, 1878

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FOMDAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, THIS DAY at 1 o'clock p.m.

A. D. SMEATON,
Managing Director.

January 30th. 1878.

ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS, MATHERAN.

THE above Hotels are OPEN for VISITORS, and BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season.

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Rund Side	„	300
Parbut House	„	600
Walker's House	„	500

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD.

MR. A. ABDOOLA is instructed by Mr. KENNY MCKENZIE to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m., EIGHTEEN AUSTRALIAN HORSES, being the balance of shipment. No reserve.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a cool RESIDENCE in Church Lane, Fort, at present in the occupation of R. H. Cheetham, Esq. Rent Rs. 60 only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small RESIDENCE in Oak Lane, No. 2. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the westerly side, at present in the occupation of P. Anaitasiades, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SUPPLIES of COGNAC—*, **, *** and **** Stars, in wood and Jars, and the following Sherries, viz., Vino de Pasto, Manzanilla, and Yellow Seal have been received ex-*Bokhara* and *Stelvio*, and can be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned. For prices see other advertisements.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1878.

TREACHER & Co.'s BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA, are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected ..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards.....each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs.	72-0 to 85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats .....each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses	Rs. 5-0 to 10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs.	40-0 to 80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs.	4 0 to 6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 8

FNCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. „	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.	

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's Views in India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

Hyderabad, Rangoon, &c. &c.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURED.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO., MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree prons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.

30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.

The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

	Rs. a.
To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 8
Fancy Jacket	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5 0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	5 0
The Club House, Black and Fancy	2 12

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

"The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots	2 12
Black, Blue and Lavender, White Dress	1 0

MODERATE KNOTS.

Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Coloured Silk	3 0
Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black	

NEW PIN SCARFS.

To suit any Collar.

The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spots and Stripes	2 8
Plain Colours and Black	3 8
The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots	3 0

THE "EXCELSIOR."

Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	4 0
Fancy Stripes or 8 cts, Rich Figured Satin	1 12
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1 8
White Marsala	6 8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c	to 30 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 6

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs. a.
Black Corded Silk .....Re.	1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0
White Dress Ties.....from 8 annas	

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
„ Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	3 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0
Ladies'	8-8 to 12 8
Sun Umbrellas	5 8
Ladies' Sunshades	5 8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment	1 0 to 2 8

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud	1 12
Front Do.	3 8
Solitaires	5 8
Links	10 8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons .....Nett	3 0
Dogskin ..... „	2 8
Doe Gauntlets ..... „	3 0
Dogskin Gauntlets ..... „	3 0

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored .....Nett	3 4
Dogskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours ..... „	2 8
Tan Deer for Driving ..... „	3 4

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's West End .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's First Lord .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat colour-d fit attached, well suited f r Mofussil wear per doz.	7 0
Badham's Dux ..... „	6 8	Badham's Clerival ..... „	6 8		
Badham's Pall Mall ..... „	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up ..... „	6 0	Badham's Boys' Sailor	5 8
Badham's Phaeopear ..... „	6 8			Badham's Boys' Dux	5 8
Badham's London Society ..... „	6 8	Military Stan up .....per doz.	6 8		

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

(BY DESIRE.
WALLACE'S OPERA OF
MARITANA.

MARITANA .....MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs.	3
Stalls ..... „	2
Back Seats ..... „	1

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MADAME TASCA
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 2ND OF FEB.,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO .....Mr. FAIRCLOUGH.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.
(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama.)
President—Shr MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1878.
Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Historical Drama,
FREDOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) ..Rs.	2
„ (Unreserved) .. „	1
Stalls .....As.	12
Pit ..... „	8

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature in that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS" The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Cash. Rs. 1 8	Credit. Re. 1 12
Do. do. extra good ..... „ pack	1 12	12 0
„ „ gilt edged ..... „ pack	1 12	12 0
„ „ „ ..... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Beauties cheap, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED, GOOD DRAFTSMEN. Apply to A. W. FORDE, 44, Meadow Street.

QUALIFIED ENGLISH NURSE WANTED to accompany a Lady and four Children to England on 20th March. Free passage and a gratuity. Apply to M. A., Post Office, Indore.

MR. SEYMOUR, lately residing in Grant Road Hotel, is requested to call at ATHELNY & Co., Dispensing Chemists, near Windsor Castle Hotel, Byculla.

A ROOM WITH BOARD in a Family, Fort, Rs. 50 per month. Address "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE, a well bred Chesnut AUSTRALIAN CHARGER, 15 hands, 7 years old, very handsome, grand action, believed to be sound. For further particulars apply to Officers' Sanatarium, Married Quarters, Col-ba.

FOR SALE, (very little used) a NORWICH DOG CART by Tronx, very stylish, the only one of its kind in India, with a set of single English Harness, nearly new. To be seen at SCOTT'S Stables, Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5 2 *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT To-morrow, Thursday. See Advertisement on next page.

FRESH BISCUITS, in TINS, or otherwise, at various prices. PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, 21, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the APOLLINARIS, HUNYADI JANOS, and BELTHAL MINERAL WATERS have now arrived per S. S. "BOKHARA" and can be had on application to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Dean Lane. Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL.

COMMITTEE:—President, Col. Sex. Members, Major Maxwell, Captains Baker, Hore, McMin Weir and Forbes; Lieutenants Wyer and Freeborn; Color Serjeants Medley Buckland, Hoare, Pearson, and Ross; Serjeants Lindley and Wordon.

THE BALL will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 8th February 1878. Only Volunteers (including honorary members) will be permitted to subscribe, but gentlemen who are not members of the Corps will be admitted as guests of subscribers. Volunteers to appear in FULL DRESS UNIFORM. Tickets Rs. 10, which will admit subscriber and two Ladies. For every gentleman guest Rs. 10, and for every lady Rs. 5.

T. J. DUNNE, Lieut & Adjt., } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will cover; those paid being selected by drawing in the usual manner, up to the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1927.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Saunders & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS of LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December 1877. Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLY of Two Thousand Tons of COAL.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Fort, 28th January 1878.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING 29TH JAN 1878.

The result of last night's debate in the House of Commons has been anxiously looked for here as likely to throw some light on the political situation, but so far as the telegrams go it is impossible yet to form an idea as to what course affairs will ultimately take. The only conclusion arrived at in commercial circles apparently, is that we have yet a long period of uncertainty before us, which, so far as practical business is concerned, is about the worst that could happen.

Commercial telegrams from Home of yesterday's date indicated a pacific tendency, but these were of course despatched before last night's debate in Parliament, and it remains to be seen how the markets have since been affected. Consols advanced from 95⅛ to 95⅛; French Rentes from 110 to 110⅛; the London General Produce Markets were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 10s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil; Wheat to arrive was 6d. per quarter lower; Linseed unchanged; Rapeseed 6d. per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods Market firmer, but says that the demand is confined within narrow limits. On the same authority, Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Good Ours, via Canal, however, is quoted at 5 7 16d., a decline of 1-16d. per lb, and private messages are uniformly less favourable in tone both as regards spot and arrival Cotton. The aspect of politics is not likely to have improved the market to-day, irrespective of the adverse character of the American advices, which still favour large crop views.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11¼ cents., April shipment 11 5-16 cents., a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports to dates are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	37,000	32,000	28,000
Three days' do.	60,000	57,000	44,000

Bar Silver in London remains at 53¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been dull and perfectly unaltered. The Banks continue to name yesterday's rates both for buying and selling, but we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and there is no indication of any change taking place until the result of the Council Drawings is known. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight..	1s. 9d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
France, 3 ,,	...2s. 2½d. ,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11. 9d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ to ½ per cent. discount nominal.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no quotable alteration to record. Both buyers and sellers remain particularly quiet, and we have merely to repeat yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with few transactions. Bank shares are unchanged as also are Land Companies. Press shares are dull, and quotations show a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort Press, Rs. 10 in Indian Press, and Rs. 5 in Scind Press. New Berars and Motussils are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies, again show great depression, and our list of prices exhibits a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share all round. Even at the decline investors evince no disposition to buy, and unless we see either an advance in Goods and Yarns or a material fall in Cotton, these shares are not likely to improve. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are R. 5 lower.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly quieter, and although sellers are willing to accept slightly easier rates, very little business has been done either ready or forward. Arrivals so far have not shown much signs of an increase, and the quantity of the Broach and Omra now arriving is most unsatisfactory. Current quotations for February delivery are:—

Good Bingunghaut.....	Rs. 409 per candy F. P.
Do. Broach	209 ,, ,,
F. G. F. Do.	205 ,, ,,
Good Omra	197 ,, ,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	192 ,, ,,
G. F. ,, ...	188 ,, ,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT remain very dull as previous rates.

FREIGHTS have undergone no alteration since last week, and range from £2 15s. to £3 according to time of shipment, but only a limited number of engagements are reported. For Marseilles rates have been done at £1-12-0, and for Trieste and Venice the quotation is still £2-5 per ton here. By sail no business has yet been done.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. From the Bazaar there is still a moderate business passing in Grey Cottons, but from first hands transactions are few.

COALS are steady but unchanged, and no new business has transpired.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILLE, 966 tons, Captain H. J. Hansen, will sail to-day for Mormugão with a general cargo.

THE S.S. SCOTLAND, 1,694 tons, Captain J. James, sailed yesterday for London and Havre, via the Suez Canal, with general cargo.

THE SHIP PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain J. J. Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,922 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SARMATIAN, 1,198 tons, Captain J. D. Reaume, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, Sept. 20, with a cargo of 1,784 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE FLUELLIN, 498 tons, Captain R. Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst., from Sunderland, Sept. 29, brought a cargo of 1,745 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Prince Regent	Graham	Liverpool.
	Sarmatian	Reaume	Liverpool, Sept 20.
	Bellona (s)	O'Brien	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Scotland (s).....	James	London and Havre.
	Akola (s).....	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Xanthe (s).....	Edwards	Liverpool.
	Helios (s).....	Wright	Calcutta.

The ship Lady Melville, Hansen, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Cyrene, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
26	Rhone	.....	London via Coast.
	Estepona (s)	.....	Calcutta and N Ports.
27	Africa (s)	.....	Calcutta and N Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—83 kegs iron nails, and 18 c ske hardware, Hassamally Lalimeya; 500 b rrels alum, Tool-eedass Khimjee.
Morna s—97 iron p sts, Ebrahim A Calim.
Tritaenia s—4 cases brass wire, Sullamanjee Essoofbhoy; 6 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.
India s—6 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Stelvio s—1 cask emerald green, 3 casks white zinc, 5 cases varnish and 24 drums linseed oil, yebally Chandabhoy
Xantho s—15 boxes beads, Eduljee Banonjee; 51 cases old tom, Nowrozjee Arpundarji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—11 cases oilmanstore, A M S Adom.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—50 cases bottle corks, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

cilia s—144 cwts wheat and 24 cwts myrabolams, Allarakhia Hasam and Co; 51 bales wool, Nulloo Soojee; 3343 cwts linseed, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killik, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Nus-erwanjee Manockjee and Co; 5 bales cotton Rowjee Pragjee; 45 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 2 bales wool, Heeramund Khialdass; 1 bale wool, Jamutmull Sewchurn; 150 bales cotton, Goodman and Co; 7 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 28 bales wool, Lullia jee Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, 1 hurumee. Fur cotton; 25 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee
City of Poona s—1,200 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 56 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 500 w a myrabolams, Ralli Brothe s.
Thessaly s—2,000 cwts wheat, K Ilick, Nixon and Co; 2,515 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 84 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Goviudjee; 90 bales cotton, E spinner and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Verseyhoy Vaidy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—16,800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—1,725 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaudum and Co; 75 bales cotton, Moochund Morichund; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jones, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—16 boxes silver coins, valued at Rs 68,500, The French Bank.
Lena s—1,200 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Whitehurn s—167 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—10 cases silver s B I S N Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—20 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaudum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Guy Mannering s—85 bales cotton, E Luckmidas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th January 1878

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·978
Temperature of the Air.....	70 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	62 3
Dew Point	57 1
Relative humidity of Air	0·627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	74·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	66·3
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	327.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Browne, Lieut, 54th Bengal Regt, on leave, from Delhi.

JANUARY 28.

Coles, Lieut. R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Peole, Capt, 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Kettlewell, Staff Vet Surg, Bengal Army, Remount Dept, on duty from Saharunpore.
Woodhouse, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Mean Mir.
Lecky, Capt, 22nd Madras Regt, on leave, from Hoshingabad.

JANUARY 29.

Harris, Capt, Adjt Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Johnson, Surg, 33rd Bengal N I, on furlough, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Gordon, Sub Lieut, Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Mahad.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

Mr J R Maconachie, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Delhi and Gurgaon Settlements in succession to Mr F C Channing.

Mr E Spalding, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev G T Dennis is appointed Chaplain of Kussowlie.

Mr C H Lindsay, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 10 months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Jan. 26.)

Mr A R Leville, Accountant 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted two months' privilege leave.

The furlough granted to Colonel A Francis, M a c, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, dated 19th August 1876, having ceased, consequent on his retirement from the service from the 1st July 1877, the following changes are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Central Provinces:—

M J G H Glass, from Executive Engineer 1st Grade, temporary, to Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, permanent.

Mr D Wallace, from Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, to temporary, to Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporary.

Lieut C F Call ..., from Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporary, to Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary.

Mr H Crawford, from Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary, to Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, permanent.

Lieut A H Kenny, R ..., from Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, temporary, to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, permanent.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 26.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr R Waddington, District Superintendent of Police, Azamgarh, nine months' furlough.

The Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Chakrata, privilege leave for three months.

Mr W B Smith, Settlement Officer, Agra, furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr D M Smeaton, Settlement Officer, Moradabad, leave for six months on urgent private affairs.

The Rev A Stam s, to be Chaplain of Cawnpore.

The Rev P T S Dyer, Chaplain, from Lucknow Cantonments to Lucknow Civil Lines.

The Rev W Spencer, Chaplain, from Lucknow Civil Lines to Landour.

The Rev D P Williams, Chaplain, from Landour to Chunar.

The Rev J W Young, Chaplain, from Chunar to Moradabad.

The Rev J B Brunesson, Chaplain, from Moradabad to Lucknow Cantonments.

The Rev B u B-hr, Chaplain, from Ranikhet to Jhansi.

The Rev J F Scobell Ch plain, from Cawnpore to Ranikhet.

The resignations of the Rev H Morrell are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of the Rev K E Barrow, Chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The appointment of Mr J S Bere-ford, Executive Engineer, as Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer of Irrigation is confirmed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 26.)

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr F E Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, to be Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S M A, Barrister-at Law, to be Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for a temporary arrangement, the Superintendent of Police in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces for the time being.

The appointed superintendent of the Neemuch Black Water Police.

Surgeon H D S Comyn, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Khurpooah Irregular Force.

Mr F H Limwood, Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolhapur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut C Herbert, 45th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Deesa Irregular Force.

Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—Majors J Jardon, C Bainbridge, and Brevet Lieut-Colonel G W Foebery.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—Lieut-Colonels H Scott, Staff Corps, A Leighton, Staff Corps, and H Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, and William Munro, Madras Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major Beauty Surgeon-General James Irving, M D, is temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment.

Surgeon-Major Wilcocks, Superintendent, Medical Stores, Bombay, is appointed Superintendent, Vaccine Establishment, Bombay, vice Surgeon-Major Irving, M D, appointed Superintendent, Vaccine Establishment, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Captain Wilcocks, Unattached List, are retained at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The services of Lieutenant J J Congdon, R A, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M D, for such time as he may be employed under the Government of Bengal, the rank to be local within the limits of the province.

Surgeon C W Owen to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Calcutta, vice Surgeon-Major J Jones, M D, transferred to another appointment, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major H Cayley, or until further orders.

Lieut-Colonel C V Conway-Gordon, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, 2nd Infantry, vice Colonel G Adye, on leave.

Captain W G C Johnstone, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, 3rd Infantry, vice Lieut-nant-Colonel Shaw.

Lieut-Colonel D Shaw, Wing Commander, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, 5th Infantry, vice Lieut-Colonel Conway-Gordon.

Honorary Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Cannell, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, the former on private affairs, the latter on medical certificate:—Lieut-Col R E Inglis, Wing Commander, 6th N I private affairs, for one year Captain C s Ransford, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, private affairs, for fourteen months and twenty seven days.

Lieut-Col, Brevet Colonel, G Adye, Madras Staff Corps Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for three months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—Mr B A Dougherty, promoted to be Staff Commander, on passing, is appointed to duty as Chief Officer of the Indian Government steamer May Frere, with effect from 8th Nov. Mr A W Seabrook, 1st Class Engine r, is transferred from the Indian Government steamer M. ions to the Indian Government steamer May Frere, as Engineer incharge, vice W Summers, invalided.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, attached to Rajputana State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment.

The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr F Orlebar, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, of the Bengal Public Works Establishment, Irrigation Branch.

Mr S Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Irrigat on Branch to Bombay.

Mr J M Broderick, Accountant, transferred from Bengal to the Office of Accountant General, P W Department.

Mr G Ewing is appointed Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of Accountant General, P W Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Morton, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani and the Departmental Standard examination

Captain J H Crowdy, R E, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Rowal Pindi to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

Quarter Master Serjeant H T Mudge, R E, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Conductor W Hutchinson, Barrack Master, is transferred from the Meerut to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sergeant F J Wells, Barrack Serjeant, is transferred from the Oudh, to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The under-mentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—Mr W E Newham to the Rajputana Railway, Mr W Rose to the Rajputana Railway, Mr G A Savielle to the Western Rajputana Railway.

The Assistant Engineer below are posted as follows:—

To Punjab Northern State Railway, Mr A J Haslam. To Indus Valley State Railway, Messrs S DeBrath, P H Cresswell, T H Wright, and H S Talbot.

CALENDAR FOR JAN.—FEB. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	2nd, 1h. 8·3m. P.M.
First Quarter.....	10th, 6h. 8·1m. P.M.
Full Moon	17th, 4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....	24th, 7h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
W-d 30	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 50	{ 9 12 m { 10 31 a	3 45 m 3 36 a
Th. 31	.....	6 36	5 51	{ 10 5 m { 11 7 a	4 33 m 4 20 a
Feb. 1				{ 10 51 m { 11 39 a	5 3 m 5 1 a
Fr. 1	.....	6 36	5 52	{ 11 30 m { ...	5 46 m 5 38 a
Sat. 2	.....	6 36	5 52	{ 0 8 m { 0 3 a	6 18 m 6 8 a
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	{ 0 32 m { 0 56 a	6 43 m 6 30 a
Mon. 4	.....	6 35	5 53	{ 0 59 m { 1 24 a	7 11 m 7 0 a
Tues. 5	.....	6 35	5 54	{ 1 9 a	7 9 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS requiring TICKETS for the BALL to be held on the 8th February are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretaries or to the Colour Sergeants of Companies. No Tickets will be issued after the 4th February. The Dress to be worn will be for Officers—MESS JACKETS or FULL DRESS; for other Members—RED SERGE, WITHOUT BELTS.

DANCING to commence at 9 p. m.

T. J. DUNNE, } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, } Secretaries.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to receive GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST at Government House, Malabar Point, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 9-30 o'clock.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to signify their intention to the A. D. C. in waiting before Noon on the previous day.

S. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Captain, 11th Hussars,
Military Secretary.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY has the pleasure to announce that, with the kind assistance of several well-known and talented Amateurs, he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT in the above Hall on THURSDAY, the 31st inst.

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers Commanding, the valuable services of the STRING BAND of the Marine Battalion have also been secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats (numbered)...	Rs. 3
Second Seats	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Tickets for Reserved and Second Seats may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. or of Messrs. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS

HUTTON—January 23rd, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. D. Hutton, L.M.S., of a Daughter.

ST NE—January 24th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain J Graham Stone, R A, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

We cannot be surprised at the wish of the House of Commons to adjourn the debate on the supplementary vote of credit, after learning from the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the terms of peace proposed by Russia for Turkey's acceptance. The conditions which Russia insists upon had been kept carefully concealed till Monday evening, and members of Parliament must naturally have desired to have some little time allowed them for reflection and mutual consultation, before deciding what change should be made in the policy of England now that the Turkish Empire is doomed to speedy dismemberment and ruin. Sir Stafford Northcote says that the conditions of peace would destroy "the keystone of the south-"east of Europe," an expression which seems to imply that the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Turkey is essential to the stability of the political system of Europe. This is a doctrine which was preached for many years in England, but which Lord Beaconsfield's Government long ago formally repudiated; and all thoughtful politicians must have foreseen, from the moment Russia declared war, that the collapse of the Turkish Empire was inevitable, and that England, if she intended to have a voice in the new settlement of the east of Europe, must be prepared to say before the war came to an end how she wished the inheritance of the Osmanlis to be divided. She has had, however, no plan, but has been content to repeat old watchwords so long as the Turks were victorious, and then to go on hoping against hope that their resistance might be indefinitely prolonged, and that the regret of her own interests would always remain safe from attack. But now Russia, triumphant, has shown her hand, and Englishmen are beginning reluctantly to realize the truth that, while they have been talking, their rivals have been acting to some purpose, and that the Ottoman Empire has been shattered to pieces before their eyes, leaving British interests in the east of Europe quite unsupported.

The terms of peace include, in the first place, the constitution of a new autonomous Principality under a Christian ruler, who is to be nominated by Russia. This Principality will be composed of the whole Bulgarian nation; and it is important to observe that Bulgaria, according to the Russian nomenclature, does not mean simply the territory between the Balkans and the Danube, but covers a large portion of Roumelia, as far south probably as Adrianople, and will include the province of which Sofia is the capital. The Bulgarian horrors of 1876 were, it must be remembered, perpetrated chiefly in the districts which will henceforth, we may assume, draw the boundary of the new Principality below the Adrianople line of railway, leaving the Turks no part of Roumelia but the territory immediately dependent on Constantinople. The principality is to be allowed, for the present, to pay tribute to the Sultan; that is to say, it is to be raised to the position occupied before the war by Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, which now, having helped Russia, are to be advanced a stage, and to become independent States, with an enlargement of their frontiers, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are beyond Russia's political sphere, are to get administrative autonomy only, while the Christians of other Turkish provinces will obtain some privileges not precisely defined. These changes alone are sufficient to paralyze the power of Turkey, which will lose the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, the line of the Balkans, and all her European provinces except a strip of Roumelia, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Albania, and will be perfectly helpless henceforth for either offensive or defensive war. But we have spoken so far merely of the conditions Russia means to exact for the relief of the oppressed Christians throughout the Turkish Empire. In addition, she wants for herself, to repay her for the exertions she has made in the war, a pecuniary indemnity which the Turks have no means of paying, and in lieu of which she will obligingly accept the cession probably of the Asiatic shore of the Black Sea as far westwards as Trebizonde, of Armenia with Kars and Erzeroum, and perhaps also of the Turkish fleet. Having thus converted the Black Sea into a Russian lake and become a considerable maritime Power, it only remains for Russia to remove the last of the checks put upon her aggressive force after the Crimean War by abrogating that provision of the Treaty of Paris which secures to the Sultan the control of the Straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and forbids the fleets of other Powers to enter either the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles without the Sultan's permission. This once accomplished, Russia will have practically shifted her centre of gravity from Moscow or St. Petersburg to Constantinople, and will be able to await without impatience the inevitable moment when the Turks must fulfil their fate by retiring into Asia.

Harsh as these terms are, it may be expected that Turkey will accept them. She has probably held out to the last in the expectation that England might after all come to her aid; but her resistance now can be prompted only by despair, not by the hope of succour; and it is impossible that it can be prolonged. The temporary occupation of Constantinople may, for all we know, be one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace which Russia proposes to conclude with Turkey alone; but it seems to be certain now that the Emperor Alexander will not set Europe at defiance by being too eager to grasp his prey, and that for the present the Turkish capital will be left to the Sultan. The wary diplomatists who guide Russian policy gave way at once last week when they found that they had touched the sensitive nerve of the British nation, and offered a guarantee that they would not attack Gallipoli or attempt to settle the question of the free navigation of the Dardanelles by a private agreement with Turkey, if only they could get the orders to the English fleet to enter the Straits countermanded. This move answered its purpose, and the English Ministry has now postponed action till a European Conference has considered what new arrangements should be made to prevent the Russians from acquiring the entire control of that unrivalled position between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, which Russia herself has acknowledged should remain the common property of Europe, and not become an exclusive possession of any single Power.

Sir Stafford Northcote makes the strange and ominous confession, that Austria alone is in accord with England, and that Russia, by virtue of her secret alliances and no doubt also of the jealousy which the smaller maritime States entertain of England's supremacy at sea, may possibly be paramount at the Conference, and obtain its sanction to the opening of the Dardanelles. The opinion has found warm support even among English politicians, that England has nothing to lose by conceding the right of passing through the Straits to men-of-war of all nations, as, it is said, her Mediterranean Squadron could then enter the Black Sea, and effectually overawe the Russian Fleet. But this argument overlooks the necessity that would arise in such a case for an English naval station much nearer to Constantinople than Malta is. England might feel secure as to the consequences of opening the Straits if she were placed in possession of Crete and Gallipoli, but not otherwise. It is unlikely, however, that a Conference will allow her to occupy these positions, and Sir Stafford Northcote seems to intimate that, unless the securities required for the protection of English interests are conceded, England will go to war to assert her rights. For this reason, he calls upon the House of Commons to grant the Ministry a vote of six millions, in order that an emergency may not find the country unprepared. We suppose the money will be granted. Lord Beaconsfield probably calculated his chances of getting a majority in both Houses before demanding a supplementary vote. But, if he be beaten, as he may be if the Conservative malcontents coalesce with the Opposition, he will perhaps have reason to regret, when he appeals to the country, that he withdrew the Fleet from the Dardanelles. It is as if Cæsar, after passing the Rubicon, had recrossed the stream and renewed his parleyings with the Senate. Once the Fleet had entered the Straits, it should have been kept there at all hazards. The country would then have been committed to the carrying out of a definite policy, and would have rallied with enthusiasm to the Minister who had had the courage to cut the knot which so many statesmen have vainly striven to untie. But, when an armistice has been concluded and a Conference opened, it will be beyond the power, we should think, of any Minister to persuade England to initiate a new European war.

In introducing yesterday in the Legislative Council the Trades' Licensing Bill the Hon. Mr. Lionel Ashburner remarked that omelettes cannot be made without eggs; but beyond this he did not show any satisfying reasons why one portion of the community should be selected to pay the price of the future famines of India. The omelette proposition may be accepted without opposition, and so may Mr. Ashburner's supplementary remark that famines cannot be combated without money. These are not the subjects upon which the whole non-official community of India are now agitated. The question which exercises them is not whether eggs are necessary for omelettes, nor whether food and charity cost money, but, if omelettes are to be made and food and charity distributed in famines, whose eggs ought to be used and whose money taken. On these questions he threw no light brilliant or otherwise. His speech, stripped of a pun and the omelette dogma, was as plain as if it had been made to the order of the Government of India—which it very likely was. He was content to follow the statements made by Sir John Strachey, and apparently he believed that what the Government of India, through its Finance Minister, proposes, it is the duty of all the subordinate gods in the official celestial regions to dispose. Perhaps Mr. Ashburner was the victim of circumstances. There is another proposition almost as original as the one about the eggs and omelettes to the effect that bricks cannot be made without straw, so that when Mr. Ashburner gave no original reasons to justify the Trades Licensing Bill it was perhaps because there were none to give. Measure the Bill by ordinary rules of equity and it is deficient; or measure it by methods of expediency, and it must be found wanting in ordinary wisdom. It is unjust, because it proposes to make one man pay for an object for which another man is equally entitled to make a pecuniary sacrifice. It is unwise, because it is setting up an irritation in that part of the community which is the most valuable to the prosperity of India.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council did not require to exercise much ingenuity to answer Mr. Ashburner's apologetic introduction of the Bill. Mr. Lang pointed out that so far from artisans and traders as a body reaping profits from the distress in the country, they suffered severely, whereas such calamities had no effect upon officials whose incomes were fixed. He could perceive some justice in any measure which should try who enjoys the protection of the State pay a portion of his income to meet the calamities of the State, but naturally he could see none in arbitrarily throwing the burdens of famines upon one portion of the community alone. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay protested against the Bill because the rates fixed in it are in some cases too high for persons with small means and struggling businesses to pay, and because if famines affected the rich as well as the poor there was no justice in making the poor alone pay for them. Mr. Mandlik opposed the Bill for the reasons already given by Mr. Lang, and because, at a time when the salt tax has been further enhanced, the payment of a tax for liberty to carry on their occupations would be a grievous burden upon a vast portion of the poor of the land. These were the only non-official members present in the Council—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee being unfortunately unable to attend through illness—and they all protested against the unjust principle of the Bill. They could not do less—nor could they effect more. When the proposition to have the Bill read a first time was laid before the Council, the official majority voted for it to a man with an alacrity which could only be the result of a profound conviction in its justice or of an equally profound conviction that they dare not disobey the expressed wishes of the Government of India.

This is not exactly proper legislation, but it is the kind of legislation to which the people of this country must submit. If the Government of India to-morrow were to consider it expedient that every European and native in the country should wear a nightcap, all the Legislative Councils in India would meet and gravely pass measures to carry out the proposition. The common sense of the country might protest that nightcaps were really not necessary, that it would be mere tyranny to compel people to wear them who did not wish to wear them, and that such a capricious abuse of power would never be tolerated in the "purer air, diviner ether" of the political sphere of England; but, all the same, the nightcap measure would be inexorably passed by our obedient makers of laws to order. The official majorities in the Legislative Councils of India make independent legislation impossible. When a measure is proposed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the official majority makes the proposal a certainty; and when the wishes of that Council are conveyed to the subordinate Governments, official majorities adopt them with a confiding faith that would gain for them eternal happiness if it were exercised in the matter of religion. For all practical purposes, the non-official minorities might be eliminated from the Legislative Councils of India, because, though they certainly do some good by exciting debates and are thus the means of permitting the public to see official acts in other than official lights, they cannot affect results. They may have all the logic and all the justice and common sense on their side, but the Government majority will have their own way after all. This is the reason why the non-official community are now learning to appeal to England direct. They know that it would be a farce to ask for protection from laws which the authorities in India have themselves promulgated. Mr. Bright, as we pointed out yesterday, was wrong when he said there is no public opinion worthy of the name in India; there is a large and comprehensive public opinion—one which is spreading daily in proportion to the extension of the knowledge of English. But he would have been right if he had said that the public opinion of India is rendered almost useless by the power of one of the most unnatural Governments in the world. Laws are made affecting the community, but the community have no voice in their preparation, and when these laws are unjust, and the people protest, they might just as well shout to the house-tops as hope that their wishes will be complied with by the impenetrable and impracticable coterie of officials who were the authors of the objectionable legislation. It would puzzle an Englishman, who delights in the freedom of his institutions, and the power which the voice of the people exercises in the destinies of the country, to explain how such a tyranny as the Government of India can be an offshoot of the good old system of English Monarchy. It has puzzled us; but still the fact remains, and the non-official community of India when they seek for justice have learned to appeal not to their own Government, which ignores them, but to the Government of England, which still respects the wishes of the people. In this way, the inhabitants of India will appeal to the Secretary of State against the Bill which was so complacently accepted yesterday by the official majority in the local Legislative Council. If Mr. Bright looks at the Bill, and compares it with the unsatisfactory reasons for its introduction which have been given by Sir John Strachey, in Calcutta, and Mr. Ashburner, in Bombay, he will perceive that not only is it proposed to tax one part of the community for the benefit of the whole, but that the decentralisation scheme which recently made local Governments responsible for all calamities or other sources of expenditure which may arise within their jurisdiction is to be so modified that the people who are taxed for famines will have no security whatever as to whether the money so raised will be fairly or properly expended. The famine tax (which is the true name for the proposed Tr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in bringing forward his Motion for a Supplementary Vote of six millions to the Army and Navy Estimates, laid before the House the conditions of peace required by Russia, which, though unofficial, were, he said, authentic. They are, that the whole of the Bulgarian nation shall form an autonomous tributary Principality under a Christian ruler, who, it is rumoured, will be appointed by Russia, and that the Principalities of Roumania, Montenegro, and Servia obtain their independence together with an enlargement of their frontiers. As regards Bosnia and Herzegovina, they are to have an administrative autonomy, whilst numerous reforms are set down for the other Christian Provinces.

It is not yet arranged whether the indemnity Russia will require is to be a pecuniary one, or whether it will be exacted by a cession of territory or otherwise.

An ulterior agreement is to be arrived at for the protection of Russian interests in the Straits of the Dardanelles.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that these conditions of peace would destroy the keystone of the south-east of Europe, and, moreover, would affect European and British interests. A separate treaty between Russia and Turkey was, he said, inadmissible, and a European Conference was required. Austria agrees with England, but possibly Russia would be paramount at such a Conference. Sir Stafford then said, that the extra six millions were required as a vote of confidence, and as a means of giving England suitable prestige at the abovenamed European Conference. The order for the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles had been rescinded because Russia and Turkey had both agreed that the question of the passage of the Straits should be referred to the Conference.

The House approved of the adjournment of the Debate until Thursday.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Latest advices state that the Russians are advancing towards Constantinople.

RUSSIANS NEARING CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Latest advices state that the Russian troops have arrived before Tchorlu, situated about 50 miles from Constantinople, and on the line of railway. The town has been evacuated by the population.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The head-quarters of the Russian Army in European Turkey have been transferred to Adrianople.

The Russians are marching against Gumurdjina, near the shores of the Gulf of Lagos.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 31st ulto., *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Gwalior.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here on Saturday for Bombay *via* Suez Canal.

LONDON, JAN. 28, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firmer; demand confined within narrow limits.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅜

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 110½

Bar Silver 53⅜

Arrival—Shadwan.

Departures—Propontis and Branksome Hall.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	»
Credits, 3 »	1s. 9d.	»
Documents, 3 »	1s. 9 1-16d.	»
Franc, 5 »	2s. 2½d.	»
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9	»

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOUR REGARDING SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE *Pioneer*, in a vague mysterious manner, says that, although not entertaining the immediate intention of so doing, Sir Richard Temple may at no distant date resign the Governorship of Bombay.

*** If the Duke of Buckingham joins the Cabinet in Lord Carnarvon's place, it is quite possible that Sir Richard Temple may be transferred from Bombay to Madras.

SIR ANDREW and Lady Clarke left Bombay yesterday for Madras, but will make a short halt at Poona.

THE Jowakis seem to consider the terms demanded very severe, but will give their answer in a few days. The tribe is completely prostrated, and reduced to such extremes that they are evidently very anxious to end the struggle. The Zukka Kheyl have returned to their homes.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Golaghat telegraphs that "everything is progressing satisfactorily at Mosema. The reinforcement of the 43rd Regiment returns to Dibrugarh. The Chief Commissioner arrives at Samaguting on the 28th. After a short stay he marches across the hills to Wokha."

THE crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending the 23rd inst. says, that there has been partial rain, and that the prospects generally are good.

THE native banker and commission agent, Balmokund, who was charged with bribing Blaney, late Station-master at Allahabad, in connection with the grain traffic to the famine districts, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. R. C. CARRINGTON, of the Marine Survey Department, has just issued an excellent chart, showing the Indian coast from Cocanada to Bassein river, with the numberless mouths of the Ganges.

IT is practically settled, says the *Pioneer*, that Mr. Stewart Bayley will become Secretary to Government in the Home Department in March next, Mr. Howell joining his substantive appointment as Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Mr. R. B. Chapman's elevation to the Supreme Council, in succession to Sir Edward Bayley, may now be accepted as an all but accomplished fact.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, several matters of public interest were disposed of. In terms of the motion of which Captain Morland had given notice, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to supply a statement containing detailed information of the procedure at present adopted and of the rules in force for the protection of the public health from infection by diseases arriving on board vessels in the harbour; also of each officer's duty in connection therewith; and the personal supervision under which those duties are severally carried out. Captain Morland's object is to see the present state of affairs improved; and from the opportunities he has had in the discharge of his professional duties, he may be expected to render valuable assistance to the Council in the consideration of the matter. The subject of the redistribution of gas lights came up before the Council in connection with a report thereon made by the Deputy Executive Engineer. Additional information has been called for; and the discussion of the matter will be resumed a fortnight hence. The Council has received a report from Government made by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation on Mr. Braham's scheme for the improvement of the Vehar water distribution; and it was resolved that the papers be printed and circulated, and that the consideration of the report be deferred until the report of the Drainage Commission is before the Council. A good deal of merriment was evoked out of a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, asking sanction to the writing off of eighteen carts from the stock list of the Health Department. It appeared that the carts, of the value of Rs. 4,500, were not forthcoming on stock being taken; and there were no means of ascertaining how long they had been missing. A member facetiously enquired if any bullocks were missing with the carts in question; and another hinted that the late Superintendent of the Municipal workshops, when he went to England, might have put the carts in his portmanteau! These "goaks," however, proved too much for the equanimity of the austere Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who smelled in the matter "a robbery of the Municipal funds," and insisted that it should be thoroughly enquired into. Dr. Blaney drew attention to a serious encroachment by the G. I. P. Railway Company upon the public road near the site of the proposed new station at the entrance to the Fort; and the Municipal Commissioner was requested to submit a report in the matter.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Secretary of State's wild scheme for the management of the frontier would station a Commissioner-in-Chief at Peshawur, in direct communication with the Supreme Government. This officer would be the medium for receiving reports from, and making communications to, a second and Subordinate Commissioner at Jacobabad. The former would deal specially with the Pathan tribes and Cabul, the latter with the Beloochees. The boundary between the northern and southern districts would be defined by a line drawn through Harrund in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Sinde would be virtually annexed to the Punjab. Almost unintelligible as the idea is in its impracticability, the Supreme Government would appoint the local officers, and the Punjab Government will be held responsible for the civil administration. In the early days of the present viceroyalty, the *rapport* between the new ruler of India and the authorities at home was very close. Lord Lytton said at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition of 1876 that one artist had "not only picturially, but judiciously, reminded the Government of India of what it was sometimes less wisely encouraged to forget—the existence of the India Office." One would be curious to know if His Excellency still glows with the feeling in reference to the India Office which inspired this sentence. Or will he acknowledge that an emergency has arisen in which a Viceroy's duty to India and the empire requires him to make a stand against the India Office? Etiquette may forbid the Government of India to write and tell a Secretary of State that any measure he proposed is out of the question; but at least it must be easy to ask for further instructions before carrying it out. And a detailed request for further instructions may be so designed as to show that the measure under notice is impossible. Meanwhile the result towards which the frontier affair is gravitating, is evidently—the *status quo*.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent, writing on the 4th inst., says:—"A recent newspaper extract, from, I believe, the *Bombay Gazette*, respecting the attitude of Sir Salar Jung towards the Indian Government on the subject of the Maharajahship of Anagoondy, has evoked considerable comment here. The strained relations between the Calcutta Foreign Office and Sir Salar Jung are creating a feeling that, though the Calcutta authorities have grown into want of tact in dealing with the Nizam's Minister, the time is not far distant when it will be absolutely necessary to assume a firmer attitude with that noble. I cannot pretend to give you more information than you surely know as to the events of the last two years. Sir Salar Jung has many friends in this country, he has also many admirers; but while none of them question the undoubted services he has more than once rendered to the Sovereign Power, their patience is certainly becoming exhausted by the persistent opposition with which he is pursuing the Government of India. One incident I may mention which has not found its way into print, though it has been much talked of for a long time past in private circles, and which has caused more irritation towards the Nizam's Minister than anything else I remember. I refer to Sir Salar Jung's refusal to acknowledge the Queen's suzerainty at the Delhi Assemblage. His obstinacy in standing out against the wishes of Sir Richard Meade, and the equivocations and evasions in carrying out that gentleman's proposals, together with the insincerity of his promises, have had a very damaging effect upon his credit in this country. When he visited England he had the advantage of moving in the very best circles, and he made many close friends in the highest social ranks [illegible] acquaintance like these will never [illegible] long by either native or European who hesitate to acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown. Nor will Sir Salar Jung gain anything here by seeking to secure, either himself or through his agents, his objects by doubtful or indirect means. I mention this with a wider application than to the Minister of Hyderabad. It is unfortunately a common occurrence for Indian Princes who fail to obtain what they desire from the constituted authorities, to endeavour to attain their ends by irregular methods, which find no approval in this country. We have heard of Indian Princes not only nobbling the Press, but securing agents in high social and official circles and also paying handsomely for advocates within the walls of Parliament. Such modes of procedure must end delusively. Those who resort to them are perfectly well known in England. The authorities at the India Office have a keen eye to jobbery of this nature, and the advice to Native Princes not to resort to such expedients."

THE *Daily Telegraph*:—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Indian Famine was reported to have reached half a million sterling, and the Queen was apprised of the fact by telegraph. Her Majesty immediately sent through Sir Thomas Biddulph an answer expressing her gratification as "the magnificent result," thereby acting with her usual good feeling as the representative of the sentiments of all her right-thinking subjects. For the result is truly a magnificent one. No other benevolent appeal of the same kind has ever met with anything like such a response as this. The Patriotic Fund, raised during the Crimean War, when the national spirit was at once so deeply stirred by the exploits of our brave soldiers, and so moved by the tale of their sufferings, that the purse-strings of Englishmen belonging to every party, class, and creed were opened to an appeal for the widows and the orphans in a style never before witnessed, reached a total of almost a million and a half sterling. The fund contributed in 1857 for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian Mutiny amounted before it was closed to £434,000. But in both these cases personal sympathies were aroused to an intensity that could not find any parallel in the case of the Famine Fund, where the sufferers were aliens, were distant, and made no direct appeal. The victims of the Crimea and of Cawnpore were English men and women, and the interest they excited was immediate and particular, not indirect and general. It is all the more to the credit of our humanity that the Mansion House collections for the benefit of the starving Hindoos should have attained so splendid a height, and have been so distinctly a spontaneous response to the calls of suffering. There was no official prompting, touting, or forcing; rather the benevolent took the matter into their own hands, and spurred on the lagging steps of officials. It happened, moreover, that there were competing claims from various quarters, for famines afflicted many portions of the earth's surface almost simultaneously, and war scourged others, gathering together many victims who nowhere found an ear open to their distress except in the charity of Englishmen. The Indian famine, however, was seen by its overwhelming weight to dwarf all other catastrophes, whether in China, Brazil, or Turkey; and, therefore, it took and it retained precedence over the others in its claims on individual benevolence. A year otherwise gloomy, troubled, and anxious, is brightened by this one incident, and it will long be remembered to the credit of our manufacturing populations that, in a period of nearly unmitigated adversity, they contributed with so little grudge to dispel the dark cloud of sorrow that overhung the East. It is to be hoped that many years may elapse before it becomes the lot of the annalist again to chronicle such a startling misfortune, even though ennobled by such a generous response.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Great hopes are entertained by the officers of the Commissariat Department that on the appointment of a new chief a rigid scrutiny will take place into its present condition. Judging from the supineness of the Horse Guards and the indifference of many of our military officers in positions of command, the paramount importance of an efficient Commissariat does not appear to be fully recognized; whereas, it should ever be remembered that inefficiency in this department will go far to neutralize the advantages of great military talent and genius in commanders. Commissariat officers are not trained in a day, neither is an efficient system organized in such a brief period as would be available on the outbreak of war. Such a system as will bear the strain of active service should therefore always be in existence; and it is greatly to be feared that the present case of the Commissariat Department, owing to the alterations and mutilations it has undergone and is undergoing, does not fulfill these conditions, and those who are responsible for this state of things would have much to answer for to the Army and to the country. An officer of decided administrative ability and military experience should therefore be selected as chief of the Department. He should be acquainted with the duties, the exigencies, and the requirements of every branch of the Service, as he will have to provide all with supplies and transport. He should know what soldiers want, and take care they get it. To select a civilian with no military experience and a mere knowledge of War Office routine to rule over a military department seems, therefore, to be the greatest mistake. It would be far more consonant with reason, common sense, and logic to place at the head of this vast department—spending upwards of three millions annually in time of peace—an officer who would be responsible that every penny of this sum was spent on the necessities of the soldier. The names of one or two such General officers have been rumoured, and among them that of Lieutenant-General A. J. Herbert, C. B. If such a selection as this be made, there will be great hopes of recovering efficiency, and the Secretary of State will have to be congratulated on the wisdom of choosing an officer from whom real work is certain to be obtained with results that will be felt beneficially, not only in the department over which he rules, but throughout every branch of the Army.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent of the *Times* gives an interesting account of a conversation he had had before the capture of Sofia with Mehemet Ali, who expressed the opinion that it was too late for England to do anything for Turkey's benefit, though she might still be able to refurbish her own glory. "You might," he said, "land 30,000 men at once, and in a month or two 30,000 more, and you might possibly bring from India an equal number, and so throw into the field a final force of 120,000 men. Now, such a force would have been invaluable as an adjunct, altogether apart from the splendid moral support England could have rendered us; but I am not disposed to think that such a force will be able to stand against the Russian armies when we—who would have fought side by side with England—are exhausted. The true issues of this war, and the true motives of Russia in making it, have been strangely misunderstood by politicians, unless those who have been silent have known a great deal more than those who have talked. There are two motives assigned to Russia. One is that she was roused to enthusiasm by the spectacle of the oppression of a race kindred with her own, and the other that she made war to acquire territory. I am not ready to deny the existence of a popular sentiment in Russia, but this is not the first occasion in the history of wars when a Cabinet has taken advantage of a popular phrenzy and turned the tide of popular excitement to work its own mill and grind its own political grist. But Russia wants no present increase of territory. Her object in making this war was to establish herself in the opinion of Europe as a great military Power, and therefore as a desirable ally. Had she crushed Turkey with the rapidity and ease she looked for, she could have made overtures to France and Germany, and would certainly have expected France and Germany to make overtures to her, one outbidding the other until the price she had fixed upon herself should be reached. In accordance with the failure of one part of her programme may proceed the growth of another, but I do not believe that the demands of Russia will include a yard of Turkish territory. Her promises in that regard were made to conciliate Europe, and she dare not break them, even if she would. But Russia's political game was never so shallow as to induce her to play for a mere bit of added European territory. She played for greater stakes. She desired to prove herself formidable, and to secure an ally combined with whom she might become dominant in Europe and in Asia."

A good deal has been written in military journals lately as to a rumour that has obtained that it is in contemplation to abolish regimental colours. The colours of a regiment are, according to these gentlemen, supposed to be an embodiment of the presence of the Sovereign; they bear emblazoned on their silken folds the names of the battles in which the regiment has taken a share; and the rents caused by bullets (or moths) are supposed to add a further virtue to the consecrated banners. All this (says the *Echo*) may be very true, but have the advocates of the retention of regimental colours taken into consideration the fearful loss of life that has been entailed owing to their use? The colours of a regiment have always been the point on which the fire of an enemy has been concentrated; and how often read of their changing hands five and six times in one battle, owing to their bearers being shot down. In these days of arms of precision the sooner we do away with such dangerous relics of bygone days, the better. We have, at present, a pair of colours for each battalion, whereas in many of the Continental armies, one, or at most two, colours per regiment suffice. It is no argument to say that no men of a regiment are encouraged by seeing their officers carrying a flag in action; in our own Army the 60th Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers, besides most of our cavalry regiments, have no colours; and is any want of pluck or *esprit de corps* noticeable in these corps? Heaven grant that England may never go to war again; but if we have to do so, why throw away lives by a superstitious adherence to an antiquated custom?

THE author of "Cherry Ripe!" must be sorry that a copy of her book was sent to the *Saturday Review*, which notices it after this fashion:—"A mountebank," says Swift, "had drawn a huge assembly about him. Among the rest, a fat, unwieldy fellow would be crying out, 'Lord! what a filthy crowd is here! Bless me! what a devil has raked this rabble together!' At last a weaver that stood next him could hold no longer. 'A plague confound you,' said he, 'for an overgrown sloven; and who, in the devil's name, I wonder, helps to make up the crowd half so much as yourself? Don't you consider that you take up more room with that carcase than any five here? Bring it to a reasonable compass and be d—n'd, and then I'll engage we shall have room enough for us all.'" This story came back to our memory as we read the abuse that the author of this novel pours on "this nineteenth century of ours—this age of mental fog and obscurity," as she calls it, "in which we make haste to pull down all the grand old landmarks, and call good evil and evil good." The age, indeed, has its blots. Perhaps one of the greatest of its blots is the school of novelists to which this writer belongs. She wants, it would seem, to mend the times. Let her cease to write, and she will have done something. This rabble of writers that has been raked together is unhappily too large to be easily lessened; but a beginning can be made, and no one can with greater reason be called upon to make a beginning than an author who has still enough good sense left her to see the evil of the days on which she has fallen. There is, indeed, a fog over this age, though we should hesitate to call it a mental fog. Neither the writers nor the readers of such novels as *Cherry Ripe*, in whatever fog and obscurity they may unhappily be wrapped, have much to do with what is mental. The air in which they move is gross indeed when they find their pleasure in writing or reading stories of vicious life and of course animal natures. These stories are written for low tastes and for mean understandings. There is a tawdriness of words and of sentiments about them which is not a little like the tawdriness of ornament that so well suits the women whose deeds they commonly celebrate. Look through this finery, and there is nothing but folly seen beneath. Words are heaped upon words, substantives are added to substantives, and adjectives are doubled and trebled. Epithets are strung together like so many onions on a rope. Of the morality of these books we need not say much. It is worthy of the style; low in tone; often indelicate in suggestion, if not in expression; sometimes worse. We are not speaking specially of the book before us; but it is a specimen—we do not say a particularly bad specimen—of a bad class.

MR. GRAY'S CONCERT.

MR. GRAY announces his Evening Concert for to-morrow, Thursday, in the Town Hall. Several favourite amateurs, ladies and gentlemen, have kindly promised him their services for this occasion.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THIS remarkable entertainment was witnessed last night by a delighted audience. The wonderful balancing feats of the Japanese, the splendid feats of the various equestrians, the beautifully trained horses which appear to be capable of doing anything but speak, and the trapeze performances of the gentleman who is styled the "king of air," ought to be seen; they cannot be described to do them justice. The mule is the very one of the most stupid professors in the circle art we have ever seen; the clown cannot hold the candle to him. Last night he "unhorsed" three gallant riders who did all they could to master him, but without avail. We hope they have no sore bones this morning—at least, not as sore as the sides of the spectators who saw their performances. This afternoon the first afternoon entertainment will be given, and Sir Richard Temple has announced his intention of patronizing the performance.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Gohati on the 22nd December, Sepoy Dhanuir, 43rd Light Infantry, was arraigned on the charge of having used criminal force to Havildar Bach Sing, the said Havildar being at the time his superior officer, by striking him and wounding him with a kockri. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for seven years.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday, at noon, in the Secretariat. H. E. the Hon. Sir R. Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, presided, and the other members of the Council present were H. E. the Hon. Sir Chas. Staveley, K. C. B., the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott), the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon. Nasoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson, the Hon. Walter Lang, and the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from Messrs. Hormusji Cursetji, Bomonjee Cursetjee and Heerjibhoy Cursetji, administrators to the estate of the late Mr. Curseji Cowaji, dated 26th November 1877, forwarding for the consideration of the President and Members of the Legislative Council copy of their memorial, dated 3rd November 1877 (with an Appendix), addressed to his His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the General Abkari Bill (No. 3 of 1877).

2. Petition from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji and others, dated 22nd November 1877, regarding the General Abkari Bill (No. 3 of 1877).

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 18th December 1877, submitting for consideration a representation on the subject of the Town Duties levied by the Municipality of Bombay under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.

4. Petition from the Bombay Association, dated——December 1877, regarding the General Abkari Bill (No. 3 of 1877).

5. Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, dated——December 1877, submitting a resolution passed at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 4th instant, relative to the provision made in the General Abkari Bill (No. 3. of 1877) to repeal Bombay Act LX. of 1867.

6. Petition from the Bombay Association, dated 25th January 1878, submitting representations regarding the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. 6 of 1877.)

THE TRADES' LICENCE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved the first reading of Bill No. 1 of 1878.—a Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Presidency of Bombay. Mr. Ashburner said—Your Excellency and Hon. Members of the Council are aware that during the last 20 years, some of the most fertile and populous districts of India have been devastated by famine. The North-West Provinces have been visited by famine twice; and Bengal has been visited twice, on one of which occasions the province of Orissa lost one-fourth of its inhabitants by famine. Rajputana has also had its famine,—in 1869 it lost the estimated number of a quarter of a million of inhabitants; and last year Madras and the Southern districts of Bombay were visited by a famine, the severity and extent of which was beyond anything of which we had any previous experience, but, owing to the energy with which it was met, the loss of life, principally of cattle, the devotion of our public officers, and the charity of the public of England, the mortality was comparatively trifling. Experience has taught us to believe that famines are one of the ordinary incidents of administration to be provided for in India, but as omelettes are not to be obtained without breaking eggs, neither can famines be combatted without profuse expenditure of money. How to raise this money in a manner the least oppressive to the people, has been the anxious consideration of Government for the last few months. After mature consideration, it has been decided to raise it by re-establishing the taxes on trades, which were abolished by Act XIX. of 1844, I think. This tax falls upon a class who, with the exception of a trifle contributed to the Customs and to Salt, actually pay nothing into the public treasury,—nothing for that security of life and property to which, in fact, they owe their prosperity. They are, therefore, very legitimate subjects for taxation. The tax upon them will take the form of a licence, but although the traders will be divided into classes according to their trades, there will be none of those inquisitorial proceedings which rendered the Income Tax so unpopular. The only approach to an inquiry will be at the instance of the trader himself, who, if he thinks he is overassessed, can produce his books and evidence to show that his assessment exceeds 2 per cent. of his net earnings. With this exception, there will be no inquiry whatever. The maximum of the tax will be Rs. 200, and the minimum Re. 1, subject to modification in the Select Committee. I may be expected to state how we propose to expend the money that we shall raise by this tax. In reply, I should refer to the able exposition of the policy of the Government of India which appears in Sir Andrew Clarke's speech before the Viceregal Council, and I may summarise it by saying we propose to spend it in three ways, in water-ways, in railways, and in canals. I apologise for the pun, but it was not intended to be a pun. These are the three ways in which we propose to spend the money. We do not propose to allow gentlemen who have what I may call "water on the brain" to ride their hobbies at our expense, but if they feel confidence in their schemes, we shall be prepared to listen to them and to give them every assistance and support in carrying out their views. We, however, with this reservation, propose to push on works of irrigation and navigation wherever they are practicable. Experience has taught us that facilities for communication are all that is necessary to enable us to combat famines successfully. During the late famine, it was found that wherever there were communications that was quite sufficient. The ordinary operations of trade did all else that was necessary. The surplus food of one district was conveyed to the starving population of another with the utmost certainty and precision. With these observations, I beg to move that the Bill [illegible] and the same be published in the Government Gazette, be read a first time.

The Hon. Walter Lang said.—As I intend to vote against the first reading of this Bill, I desire to make a few remarks. Any legislation which has for its object the raising of taxation for the general benefit of the country at large, of a portion of the funds necessary for the purpose to which the funds raised by this taxation are to be applied, lay down that the application of such funds is for the mitigation and prevention of future famines. I can imagine no object for which all classes of the community should be more willing to contribute than this. Sir John Strachey, in his attempt to prove that the burden for the object of this taxation should fall on the industrial classes of India, stated that the general prosperity of these classes in Bengal has been immensely increased by the late famine in Madras. I am not in a position to controvert that statement myself, but Sir John Strachey, in the Bombay Presidency, and, I think, the Central Provinces, I believe a great deal of the benefit which has resulted from the enhanced prices of grain has been reaped by the cultivating or producing class (except, of course, in the famine area)—a class which it is not intended to touch by this new taxation. Almost throughout the great grain exporting districts during the famine, prices were very high, and in many cases they were much higher, than in the famine districts, and the trading classes in consequence very frequently suffered severe losses in their ventures. They not only suffered losses in that respect, but they also suffered very considerable losses in consequence of the railways on which the whole India being perfectly incapable of carrying their grain to the famine districts, except with a delay of weeks, and often months. I think, therefore, that the great benefits which are stated to have been so marked in Bengal from the late famine have not been realised in the Bombay Presidency. Sir John Strachey appears to have argued that enhanced prices of food-grains must necessarily mean enhanced profits to the trading classes, but I think that those best qualified to judge of these matters will admit that high prices of grain very often lead to heavy losses amongst the trading classes. High prices no doubt enrich the producers and some others, but I object to the conclusion that they must necessarily enrich the trading classes generally. Sir John Strachey also argued that because, in times of famine, very few priests, and schoolmasters, and lawyers, and people with fixed incomes, come on famine works, and because the poorer classes of traders and artisans do, therefore these independent classes should be exempted from contributing their fair share towards the alleviation and prevention of such distress in the future, and that the class which is immediately affected by famine, and the class which, according to Sir John Strachey, benefits so largely from famines, should alone bear the burden of this taxation. I have already stated there is no doubt that eventually the class which benefits most by famines is the producing class (except in the famine area); but if they are already heavily taxed, it is no doubt perfectly fair to exempt them from further taxation. At the same time, I consider that all other classes of the community, who are subjects of the same Government, and who alike share in the protection and advantages which accrue from that Government, should contribute alike, proportionately, their share to the general tax which it is found necessary to impose on the country. But even accepting the arguments of Sir John Strachey, I should like to know how the following tradesmen, &c., can profit by famines. These are mentioned in the schedule of the Bill introduced by Mr. Ashburner:—Companies registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866; owners of cotton screws; persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods; hotel keepers; wholesale dealers in precious stones; sugar refiners; cloth sellers; metal-vessel sellers; fuel sellers; letters-out of conveyances and cattle; contractors; printers and publishers; manufacturers of lac; brokers; Bill brokers; dealers in gold and silver lace; druggists; harness makers; and dealers in metals not being merely artizans. I say, without any hesitation, that all these occupations and trades, instead of profiting by a famine, lose immensly by it. The only people mentioned in the schedule, then, even according to the argument of Sir John Strachey who *can* profit by famines, are bankers, professional money lenders, commission agents, pawn brokers, and money changers. Are these people to be taxed for the benefit of the country? Even although a dealer in grain may profit by a famine there is no reason why a dealer in precious stones should profit by a famine also. The argument in favour of this Bill appears to me to be very much this,—that, supposing England was involved in a war, and a number of contractors made a vast sum of money out of Government in consequence of taking up war contracts, Government should, therefore, afterwards say to them, "It is necessary for us to raise extra taxation for the increase of our army, and as you have made large profits out of your war contracts it is your intention to tax, not only you, but every one in the country who calls himself a contractor." If there is any one industry in Bombay which is at present in great straits, it is that of the cotton presses. They are already taxed for the Cotton Frauds Department and for the Boiler Inspection Department, and a great many of the companies are at present considering how they can best dispose of their property, even at a ruinous loss, and so close their works. And yet these cotton presses are amongst the objects specially singled out for this new taxation, while the professional classes of the country, who, we all know, enjoy the largest incomes and the greatest prosperity, are entirely exempted. On these grounds, therefore, and on the ground that the Bill is opposed to all equitable principles of taxation, I shall oppose the first reading. On the other hand, I shall be very happy to support any measure that may be introduced, whereby all classes of the community alike may be taxed for the objects of this Bill, admitting, as we all must, that the raising of funds for the mitigation and prevention of famines is a necessity.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik.—I think that persons coming under Class III. in the schedule of this Bill are already, so heavily taxed by the last Salt Act that I think especially during the next two or three years, it would be very inadvisable to tax them further for any purposes whatever. With regard to the remaining classes, I agree generally with what the Hon. Mr. Lang has said, and it is unnecessary for me, after his speech, to explain my views further.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay.—As the introduction of this Licence Tax Bill into the local Council is founded on the financial policy of the Government of India, I will, with your Excellency's permission, offer a few remarks on the general policy of the Government of India, as well as on the question of advisability of passing this special Legislative enactment in this Presidency. Sir John Strachey, in his speech, stated that it would have been very light work for him if retrenchment were possible in the civil administration of the country, and he challenged anyone to show any branch of the service where retrenchments were possible without detracting from the efficiency of the service. To frame a regular reply to this challenge, a great deal of information would be necessary, which is not readily obtainable, but I think a general reply will be quite enough to show that retrenchment and reduction can be made if it is the policy of the Government to do it, that is to say, by not creating new offices further than is absolutely necessary. Honourable members are aware that we had two Revenue Commissioners in the Presidency of Bombay and a third one has been appointed. If economy had been the policy of Government, they would not have been justified, in creating in such a financial year, a third Revenue Commissionership, which means £5,000 a year additional expenditure from the revenues of India. I hope Government will lose no opportunity of retrenching and remodelling all their departments with a view to bringing about a financial equilibrium. To bring about a financial equilibrium, we must resort, in the first place, to additional taxation. It is the duty of every Government to reduce its public expenditure, and when it finds that it cannot do so in this way meet the difficulty before it, in that case alone it is justified in resorting to additional taxation. This year being of an exceptional character, I would not object to pay my quota towards famine expenditure. I think that every one of us ought to be thankful to the English nation in general, who contributed so generously to the relief of our poor countrymen, and to the Anglo-Indians who is trustees of this vast Empire, tried their best to mitigate the sufferings of the people. The Licence Tax proposed to be levied by this Bill touches the pockets of certain classes of persons, but leaves Government servants and other classes to enjoy prosperity and suffer on account of the high prices of food in times of famine, but other classes of persons suffer proportionately, and I do not see any reason for exempting them when the poorest classes of people are called upon to contribute to famine expenditure. I am opposed to this Bill as it stands, because it does not bring all classes under its operation, and it will press more heavily on the poor than on the rich.

On the motion being put to the vote, it was carried by 7 to 3, the order of voting being:—

AYES.	NOES.
H. E. Chas. Staveley.	The Hon. Mr. Mandlik.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.	The Hon. Mr. Rogay.
The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	The Hon. Lang.
The Hon. the Advocate General.	
The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	
The Hon. Col. Anderson.	
The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.	

The Bill was accordingly read a first time.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and the Mover, was appointed to consider the Bill, with instructions to report by Friday, the 15th February.

The Hon. Mr. Lang said, considering the objections he held to the principle of the Bill, it seemed to him that he was not likely to be of much service on the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.—It was on that ground that we put you on.

The Hon. Mr. Lang said if Mr. Ashburner wished it, he would consent to serve on the Select Committee.

H. E. the President adjourned the Council till Friday, the 8th February.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th inst.

Submitted offer by Nowrojee Manockjee, dated 13th October 1877, for 201 6-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, on lease for 99 years, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 79 years.

Submitted offer by Dosabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta, dated 19th Nov. 1877, for the same piece of land. He asks for a lease for 50 years at a rent of a rupee per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years.

Submitted offer by Dosabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta, dated 28th December 1877, to lease 313 4-9 square yards, which includes the area of 201 6-9 square yards already applied for by him, and also the area of 133 3-9 square yards applied for by Babajee Yacoob and Essuf Babajee.

The terms offered for a lease for 50 years are—

Rent for first 5 years to be 8 annas per sq. yd. per annum.
" " next 15 " Re. 1 " " "
" " remaining 30 Re. 1½ " " "

Submitted application by Babajee Yacoob and Essuf Babajee for a lease for 50 years of 133 3-9 square yards of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, and offering a rent of rupee one per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, and Re. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years.

Report and resolution of Land Committee thereon, dated 17th instant. The majority of the Committee recommend that the whole of the area referred to in the above applications, viz. 313 4-9 square yards, be divided into three plots of 27 square yards each, and that a lease of each plot be put up to auction with the conditions attached, that the lease shall be for 50 years on the same terms as leases are now being granted by the Trustees, and that the rents to be paid shall be as follows:—

For the corner plot, that applied for by Babajee Yacoob and Essuf Babajee, and also included in Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta's offer of 28th Nov. 1877.

For first 10 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum.
" next 10 " " 1½ " " "
" remaining 30 " " 2 " " "

For the remaining 2 plots,

For first 20 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum
" remaining 30 " 1½ " " "

Resolution: The recommendation of the majority of the Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 17th January, suggesting that the following extra fees be charged for pilot's services:

1. For taking vessels to sea after sunset at the option of the pilot, or on Sundays—one-third extra pilotage fee to be charged and granted as personal allowance to the pilot.

2. For transporting vessels to or from the anchorage into or from Government dock if performed within one day—a single transporting fee.

3. Ditto ditto if occupying two days or portions thereof by request of Dockyard officials—two transporting fees.

4. In either of the above cases, if the vessel be not docked or undocked until after 8 p.m.—one-third of a single transporting fee additional to be charged and granted as personal allowance to the pilot.

5. For transporting vessels from or to the anchorage to or from off, or into, the P. and O. or B. I. S. N. Company's Docks—one transporting fee.

Read minutes of meeting of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution: the proposals of the Deputy Conservator are agreed to. Captain Searle requested that it might be noted that he objected to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th proposals of the Deputy Conservator.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Pilotage statement week to 22nd January.
27 vessels piloted into harbour.
1 " " out of "
10 " " transported.

THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND HIS WIFE *vs.* MR. G. W. TERRY.

At the High Court yesterday the hearing of the above suit was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff, a well-known medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife Awabai claimed Rs. 35,000 in respect of damage done to certain pictures

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
[THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at A. LAING'S, Gun Makers No. 42, Meadow Street, ONE DOUBLE MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLE, No. 12 bore, by W. GRENNER. ONE MUZZLE-LOADING DOUBLE GUN, by H. ADAMS, No. 14 bore, ONE SINGLE SNIDER RIFLE, MILITARY PATTERN, but better finished, being checkered on handle and forepart. Any gentleman requiring any or all of the above Weapons may ascertain their intrinsic value, but all are open for an offer.

Bombay, January 20, 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including gyes. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses at fr m up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c. EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

AND

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared, concentrated compound. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESTALLY HIRJULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Masjid.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET. & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in a cool and healthy situation at Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Compound and Garden. It has a Drawing-room, two Bed, one Dining, one Dressing, and two Bath-rooms suitable for a European gentleman and family. The rooms have been lately repaired and nicely painted. Rent Rs. 30, including all the Taxes and Malee's pay. For particulars apply to MUNCHARJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 39, Matoonga.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils. .....Qts. per doz. Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Pts. 2 doz. Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc Qts. per doz. Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C.
White's, white seal...Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
Trell & Cochrane's ... per doz. Rs. 4
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's ... per doz. Rs. 4
STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	"	24	8
Erlau	"	16	0
Sparkling White	"	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	"	24	8
RUSTER DRY "	"	38	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.
NORWAY BEER.....Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	" 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	" 26	do.
Chateau Le Roc	" 24½	do.
Cantemerle	" 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	" 19	do.
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Lanbenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	" 19	do.
Scharlachberg	" 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	" 23	do.
Rauenthal	" 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	" 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	" 41	do.
Marc-brunner	" 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	" 45	do.
Steinberg	" 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 21	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 23	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	" 33½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Prandes	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafite	" 32	"

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PASSEMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	" 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer	" 18	per doz. Qts.
Lieb'raumilch	" 23	"
Do.	" 26	per case of 2 doz Pts.
Steinwein	" 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

BEER :—
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at.....Rs. 6,
Just landed ex-Steamer Shiela.
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champa ne bottles (3 dozen cases) .. ..Rs. 6-8 per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases) ..... " 6 "

BRANDY :—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	" 22	"
P. Denis Gabriel Gladrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	" 22	"
Do. do. ** Stars	" 25	"
Do. do. *** Stars	" 29	"
Fromy and Roge's Superior Old	1st Class	30

CHAMPAGNE :—

Eugene Cliequots Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 42	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	" 30	"
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	" 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

ASPARAGUS :—
Best German .....Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins.
Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST, & VIOLINCELLIST
Will give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium and Violin; undertakes Repairs and Tuning of Pianos and Harmoniums.

MR. LOPEZ begs to inform his constituents and the public that he will carry on the above permanently in Bombay with the greatest attention and on suitable terms.

Address : NABOB'S HOUSE, Nesbitt Lane, Byculla.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household requisites, Perfumery Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a Variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Upcountry orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE : 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS :—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half-yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and Interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are lodged, but default to be made in payment of any Instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows :—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be retained by Bankers.)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon, in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No.— RECEIPT. 1878.
(To be retained by the applicant.)
Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs. —

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE MOST PERFECT BEER BOTTLED.
"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

The most perfect Beer ever introduced into India. It is the "pick" of those world-famed Brewers' export Brewings. Bottled by a firm in London, whose Patents for securing lasting condition and brilliancy to their bottlings are well known to the London Trade. This "Bass" must make its way throughout India.

BREWED from picked materials and with water naturally charged with the crystal salts peculiar to the Burton district.

HOPPED with the choicest growths of Kent and Surrey hops, possessing tonic bitter principles of the most refined delicacy.

CAREFULLY SELECTED at Burton during the cold brewing weather, sent to London, kept in Read Brothers' splendid stores until well matured, and then bottled by them.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are the best—they hold more than the ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

Messrs. BASS'S red triangle label guarantees the brewing, and it is endorsed by the "Bull Dog" label on the reverse side of the bottle.

THE SPARKLING LIGHTNESS of this Ale renders it most suitable for hot climates, and with its nutritive virtues, ranks it as "the national beverage at its best."

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

The quality of the New Season's Beer, which we are now importing, will prove much superior to our first supplies. No better Beer can possibly be shipped, and as it gets the advantage of Messrs. Read Brothers' bottling patents in addition, the *present* shipments will defy comparison.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5	8	5	12	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street,
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA.
Bombay, January 1878.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON
In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

JEWELLERY, EN SUITE.

ONE of the most striking features of modern esthetics is the desire to have "everything to match. The idea is peculiarly the product of civilization, and it is, though artificial, one of the graces of a refined and cultivated taste. The semi-civilized man rarely exhibits a consciousness of its existence, while the savage cannot even conceive it. We see the fancy in the present day developed in our houses, gardens, furniture and clothes; but more particularly in the ornaments of life, and especially in our Jewellery. It has long been usual to wear articles for personal adornment in sets, and, indeed, the practice has ceased to be a caprice of fashion, and has attained the fixedness of a custom.

Our Stock of Full and Half-Suites will be found to be very extensive and comprehensive in its character, ranging in price from costly parures set with gems to pretty and inexpensive sets, all being suitable for presentation. Our aim is to well assort our stock, so as to be in a position to supply every requirement.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EARRINGS, of All Gold, elegant designs,	from Rs.	150	to 400
" Ditto, with Necklet, Gold only, or enamelled and stones	from	250	to 800
" Very handsome and richly jewelled, for dress	from	350	to 2,000
SETS of BROOCHES and EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear	from	50	to 200
" Enamelled and set with precious stones	from	55	to 500
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, with Lockets and Pendants, all Gold, of new designs,	from	90	to 280
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, very elegant, for evening wear, studded with gems,	from	150	to 600
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, All Gold, in the most fashionable style	from	65	to 150
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, enamelled, or set with precious stones, pearls, &c.,	from	100	to 500

Illustrated Catalogues posted free to Mofussil Constituents.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting Do. 2nd Quality	Do.	Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs.	150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs.	100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	"	65 to " 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	"	" 70
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs.	40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs.	800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	"	800 to "	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	"	400 to "	1,800
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers		550 "	800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
(LONDON AND BOMBAY),
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS :—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs.	1000 to Rs.	1,200
The Champion billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	"		1,250
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silver Burners	"	120 to "	200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each			15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	"	3 to "	5
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three			3
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